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**BAYONNE, N. J.****Milk—Sale of—Maintenance of Dairies within City Prohibited. (Reg. Bd. of H., May 9, 1916.)**

SECTION 1. On and after December 31, 1916, no person, persons, corporations, or copartnership shall maintain or carry on the business of a dairy, where cattle are kept for the production of milk for the purpose of sale within the limits of the city of Bayonne.

SEC. 2. Any person, persons, corporations, or copartnership violating this ordinance shall, upon conviction thereof, forfeit and pay a penalty of not less than \$25 for the first offense, and \$25 for each subsequent offense; and each day's continuance shall be deemed a separate offense.

**BELLINGHAM, WASH.****Water Supply—Protection of—Appointment, Duties, and Salary of Watershed Patrolman. (Ord. 2734, May 3, 1916.)**

SECTION 1. That the mayor of the city of Bellingham be; and hereby is, authorized to appoint a special policeman and in his discretion remove the same. Such policeman shall be known as the watershed patrolman, and shall at the time of qualifying for said appointment, take an oath of office and shall have the powers of a constable under the laws of this State and may arrest with or without warrant any person committing any offense against the purity or cleanliness of the water supply of the city of Bellingham as said offenses may be defined by any ordinance of the city. Such officer shall while on duty wear at all times in plain view a badge bearing the words "City of Bellingham, Watershed Patrolman." He shall perform such general and special patrol and other work necessary for the protection of Lake Whatcom and Lake Padden from pollution as may be directed by the mayor or the board of health of the city of Bellingham. Such patrolman shall receive the sum of \$75 per month, payable monthly out of the water fund of the city of Bellingham, as full compensation for all services so performed.

**BERKELEY, CAL.****Garbage, Refuse, and Ashes—Care, Collection, and Disposal—Receptacles. (Ord. 445, N. S., Feb. 2, 1916.)**

SECTION 1. Garbage, as the word is made use of in this ordinance, consists of solid or semisolid kitchen refuse subject to decay or putrefaction or in which flies or vermin can breed and live, and market wastes of animal and vegetable matter which has been or was intended to be used as food for man or animal, also dead animals of a weight not to exceed 10 pounds.

*Rubbish.*—Rubbish, as the word is made use of in this ordinance, consists of refuse largely or wholly combustible, other than foodstuffs, such as paper, clothing, grass, leaves, wood, and sweepings, in quantities no greater than can readily be placed in the regular garbage cans.

*Mineral wastes.*—Mineral wastes, as the term is made use of in this ordinance, consists of noncombustible refuse, such as plaster, brick, cement, glass, crockery, natural soil, shells, metals, and metal products.

*Ashes.*—Ashes in quantities not to exceed 5 gallons per week may be classed as rubbish and disposed of according to the provisions of this ordinance therefor while larger quantities shall be classed as mineral wastes.

*Tree trimmings.*—Tree trimmings, vines, and grass in quantities exceeding the capacity of garbage cans may be classed with mineral wastes for purposes of disposal.

*Dead animals.*—Dead animals, as the term is made use of in this ordinance, consists of all dead animals or parts thereof (including condemned meats) exceeding 10 pounds in weight and not intended to be used as food.

SEC. 2. *Receptacles for garbage and rubbish.*—Every tenant or occupant of any private dwelling and every keeper of any hotel, restaurant, boarding house, or other building